

Git and GitHub

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Today's goals

- By the end of today, you should be able to...
 - describe what version control systems are and their purposes
 - push and pull remote repositories from local computers
 - version control local files using git clients

A Quick Notice

- This is a discussion session - we are here to help guide you through the course materials
- Please feel free to interrupt us with questions or comments!

Agenda

- VCS (Version Control Systems)
- What is Git and GitHub
- Features
- Git Client
- Basic use
- Branches and GitFlow (if time permits)

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Why Version Control?



Source:

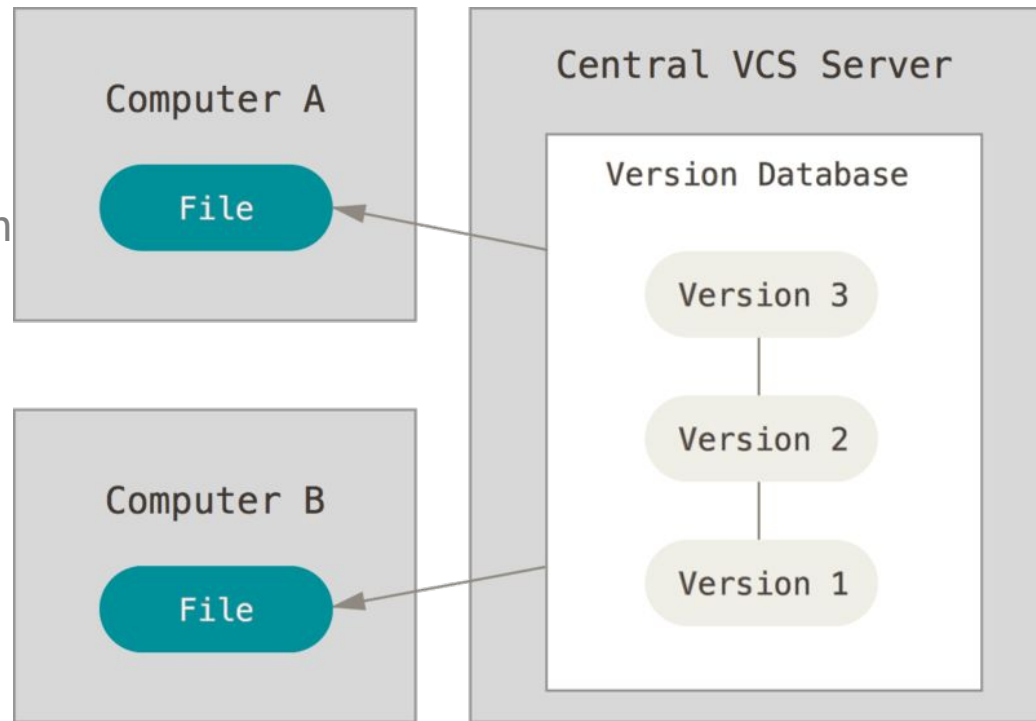
<https://twitter.com/aksharpathak>

VCS (Version Control Systems)

- Enable collaboration between many developers
- Recover files or revert to previous state
- Identify who made modifications/issues
- Two main types
 - Centralized VCS
 - Decentralized VCS

VCS (Version Control Systems)

- Centralized VCS
 - Central Repository
 - Limited and high cost branching
 - Ex: SVN

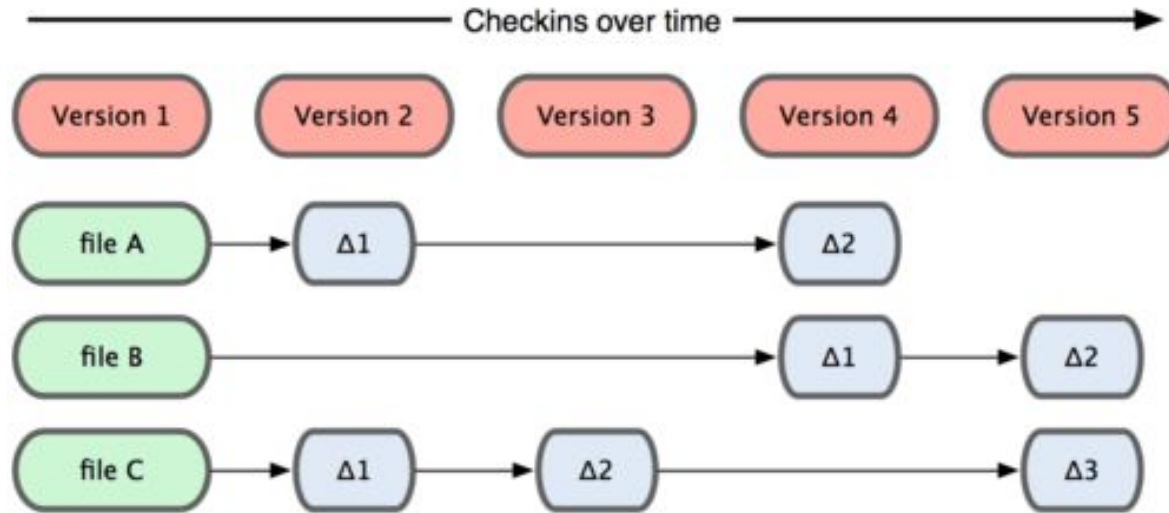


Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>

VCS (Version Control Systems)

- Centralized VCS
 - SVN: Stores list of changes to files

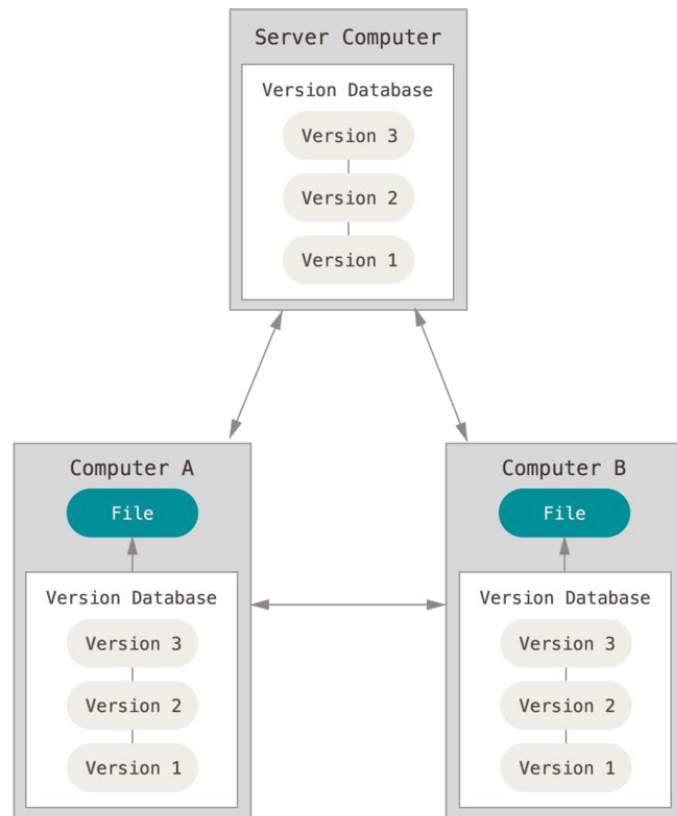


Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v1/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>

VCS (Version Control Systems)

- Decentralized VCS
 - Each collaborator has a copy
 - E.g.: Git



Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>

Git and GitHub

Git:

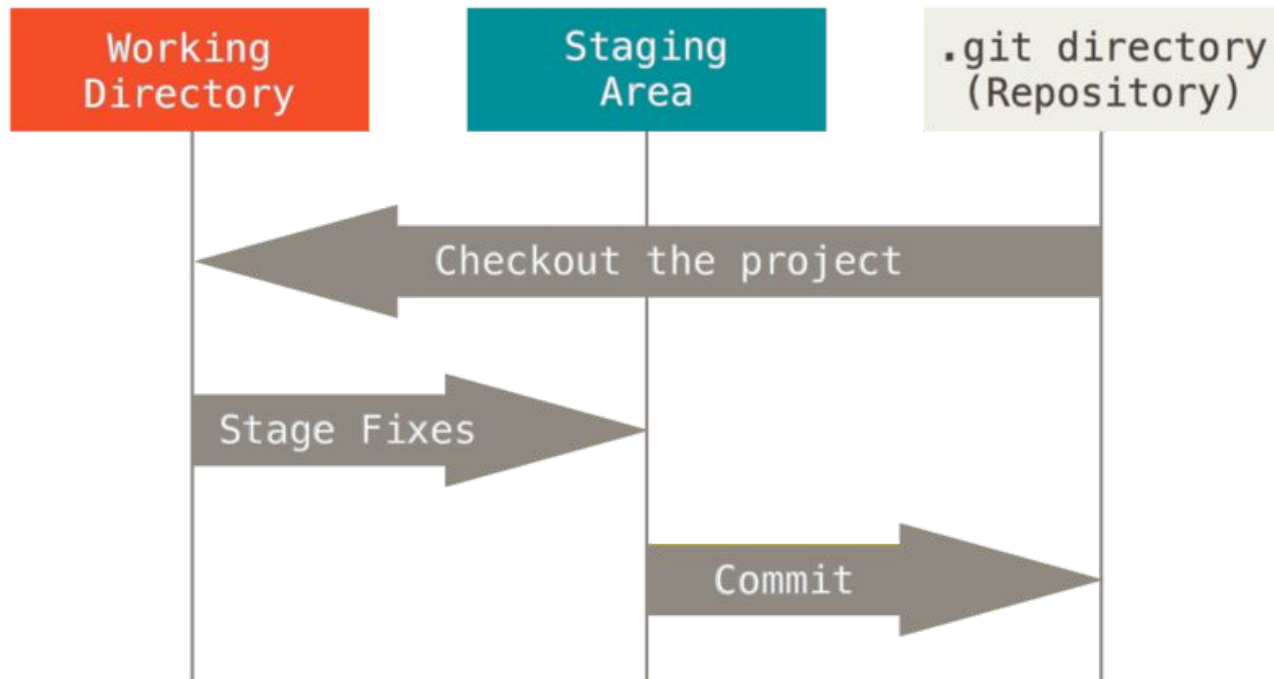
- Free and open source system
- Focused on integrity, speed and high collaboration
- Nearly every operation is local
- Decentralized VCS



Git and GitHub

Git local file states:

- Modified
- Staged
- Committed

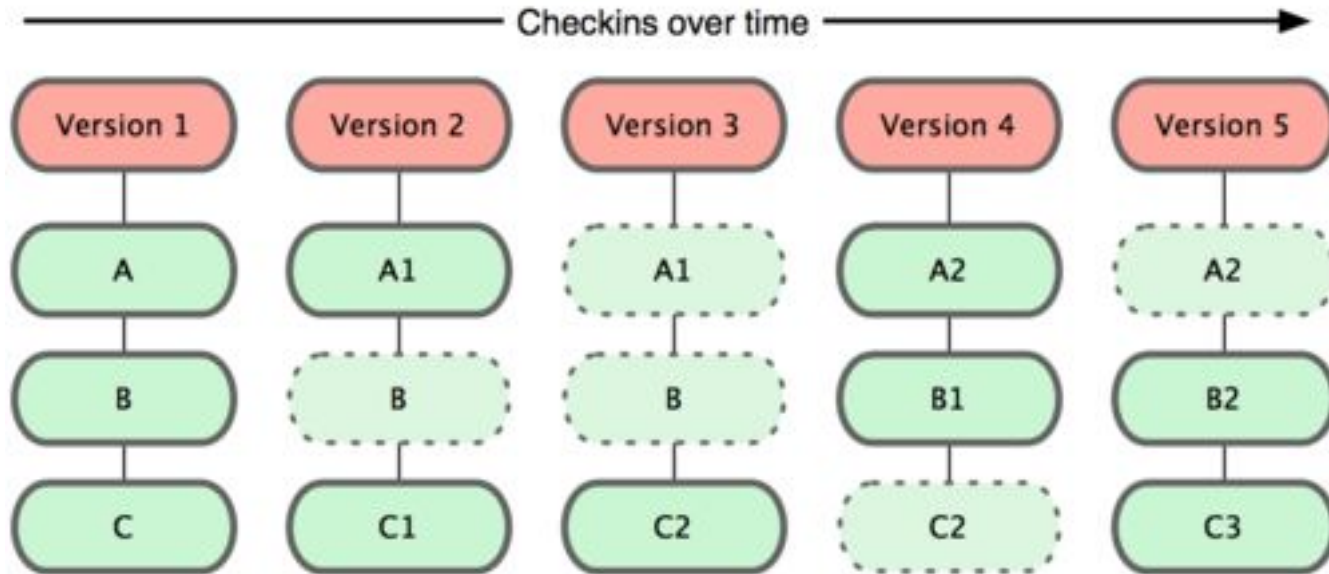


Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-What-is-Git%3F>

Git and GitHub

Git stores data as snapshots



Source:

<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v1/Getting-Started-About-Version-Control>

Git and GitHub

GitHub: service for hosting Git repository.

- Git is the tool, GitHub is the service to host projects that use Git.
- Other options: Bitbucket, GitLab, and many others.
- Mostly free with other premium plans
- Large community collaboration on open source projects
 - (Good for your CV/Portfolio)

Features

- Reliable storage of your data
- Public or private repositories (based on your plans)
- Collaboration between different people
- Version control
- Repository search (programming language, framework, etc)
- Repository ranking (stars)
- Addons/Plugins

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Git Clients

- There are many GUI tools
 - SourceTree
 - GitKraken
 - Github Desktop
- For this discussion, we will cover Github Desktop and Command Line Interface
 - Installation
 - Basic Usage
- I (and some other TAs) personally use CLI much more :)

An example or Assignment 1



Using Git Command Line



Installing Git Command Line

- Install using your favorite package manager
 - <https://git-scm.com/download/linux>
 - For example:

```
# apt-get install git           // Debian-based
# yum install git               // Fedora (up to 21)
# pacman -S git                 // Arch
```

- I personally like
 - HomeBrew: <https://brew.sh/>
- An official guide:
<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Getting-Started-Installing-Git>

Configuring Git

- Configure git with your email and name
 - These are NOT credentials for your server
 - Local records that show who made which commit

```
$ git config --global user.name "Peter the Anteater"  
$ git config --global user.email "peteranteater@uci.edu"
```

Using Git Command Line

- Initializing a new local repository
 - Navigate to a directory you want to start version controlling and initialize

```
you@local:~$ cd /your/local/project  
you@local:/your/local/project$ git init
```

- Commit changes (local)
 - Modified files need to be staged (tracked) for commit by using git add

```
you@local:/your/local/project$ touch new_file.txt  
you@local:/your/local/project$ git add new_file.txt  
you@local:/your/local/project$ git commit -m "Added new_file.txt"
```

Using Git Command Line

- Push

- Set the remote url to your newly-created github repository

```
you@local:/project$ git remote add origin https://github.com/your-repo.git
```

- Push to your github repository

```
you@local:/project$ git push origin master
```

- You need to push in order to save the changes in your hosted repository (e.g., github)

Using Git Command Line

- Fetch, Merge

- Fetch - a “safe” way to download changes to your local repository
 - Does not merge changes with local

```
you@local:/project$ git fetch origin
```

- Merge - applies the remote's changes with local

```
you@local:/project$ git merge origin
```

- Pull

- Identical to fetch + merge

```
you@local:/project$ git pull origin
```


Using Git Command Line

- Conflict when pulling

- Merge conflict error



```
remote: Enumerating objects: 5, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 1), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), done.
From https://github.com/jonghl9/example
 * branch          master      -> FETCH_HEAD
    739a077..c46bbee  master    -> origin/master
Auto-merging my-file.txt
CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in my-file.txt
Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

- Resolve conflict, add and commit file

```
1 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
2 This is a second line Bob wrote in his local computer.
3 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
```

Original



Conflict



```
1 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
2 This is a second line Bob wrote in his local computer.
3 <<<<<< HEAD
4 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
5 =====
6 This is a line Bob wrote in his remote.
7 >>>>>> c46bbee024fe3da6f9608df1020413bfafe054ce
```

Resolved



```
1 This is a line Bob wrote in his local computer.
2 This is a second line Bob wrote in his local computer.
3 This is a a line Bob wrote to resolve the conflict.
```

Using Git Command Line

- Downloading an existing repository from Github

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for a repository named 'a1-portfolio-jonghl9' created by GitHub Classroom. The repository has 2 commits, 1 branch, 0 releases, and 1 contributor. A large black arrow points from the file list to the 'Clone with HTTPS' dropdown menu. The dropdown menu is open, showing the option 'Clone with HTTPS' and the URL 'https://github.com/uci-inf-133/a1-port' highlighted in a red box. Below the URL is a 'Download ZIP' button.

uci-inf-133 / a1-portfolio-jonghl9 Private

Watch 0 Star 0 Fork 0

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Projects 0 Wiki Security Insights Settings

a1-portfolio-jonghl9 created by GitHub Classroom

Manage topics

2 commits 1 branch 0 releases 1 contributor

Branch: master New pull request

Create new file Upload files Find File Clone or download

depstein Add readme and Bootstrap file

- .gitignore Starter index.html file
- index.html Add readme and Bootstrap file
- readme.txt Add readme and Bootstrap file

readme.txt

--Readme document for *author*--

A reminder on academic integrity, as described in the syllabus.

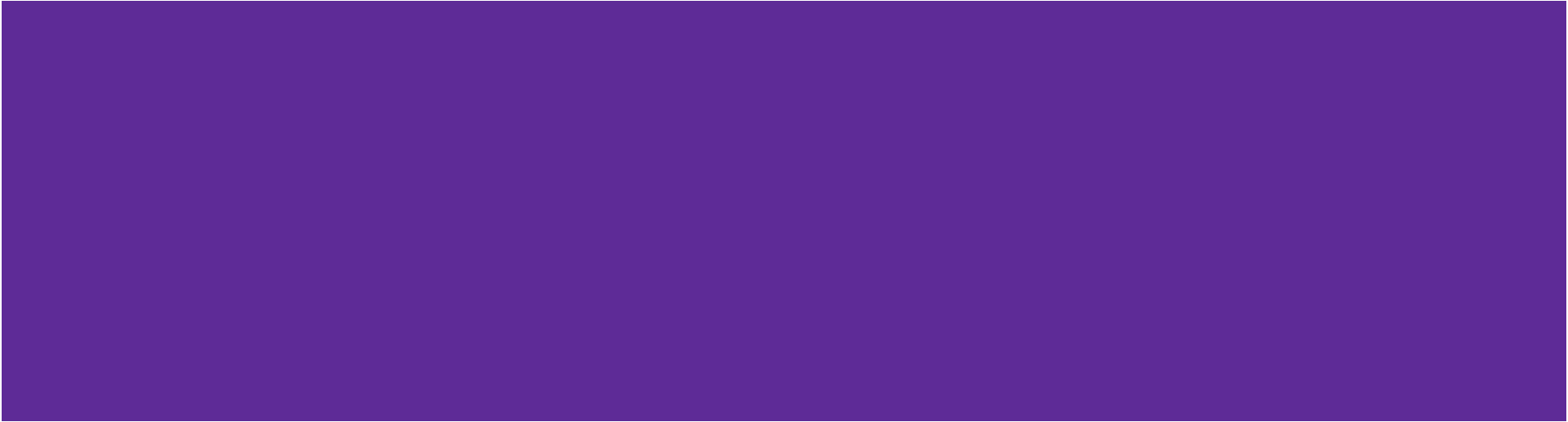
In general, the course staff expects that you will look at code and examples from many online resources as part of the assignments, particularly to resolve syntax and understand frameworks. We expect that you'll use other libraries you find, and will even require it

Using Git Command Line

- Downloading an existing repository from Github

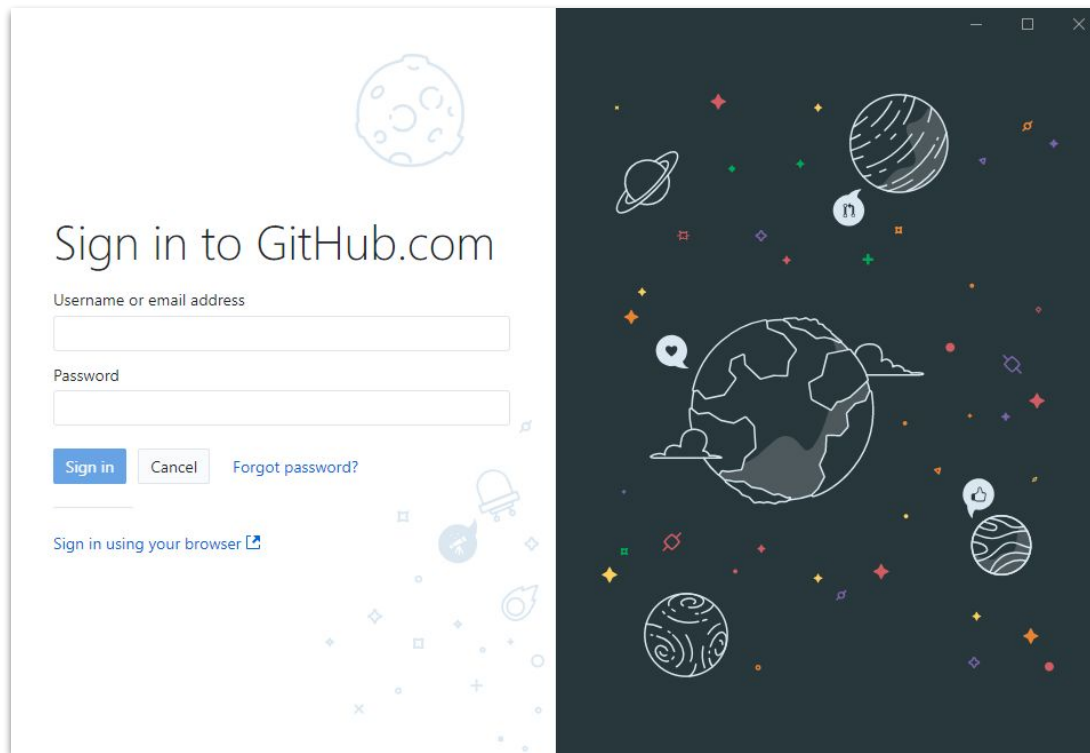
```
you@local:~$ git clone https://github.com/your/github/repo.git
```

Using GitHub Desktop



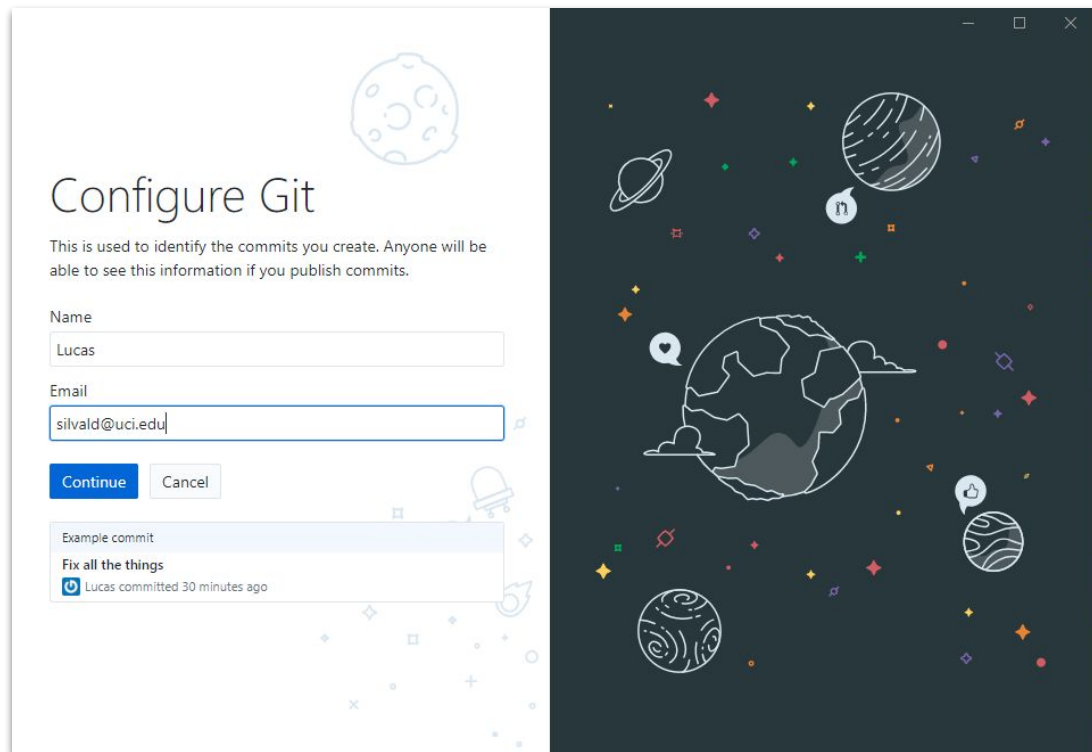
Installing Desktop Client

1. Sign up on github.com
2. Download client at
<https://desktop.github.com>
(Mac OS and Windows)



Installing Desktop Client

Configure Git



Agenda

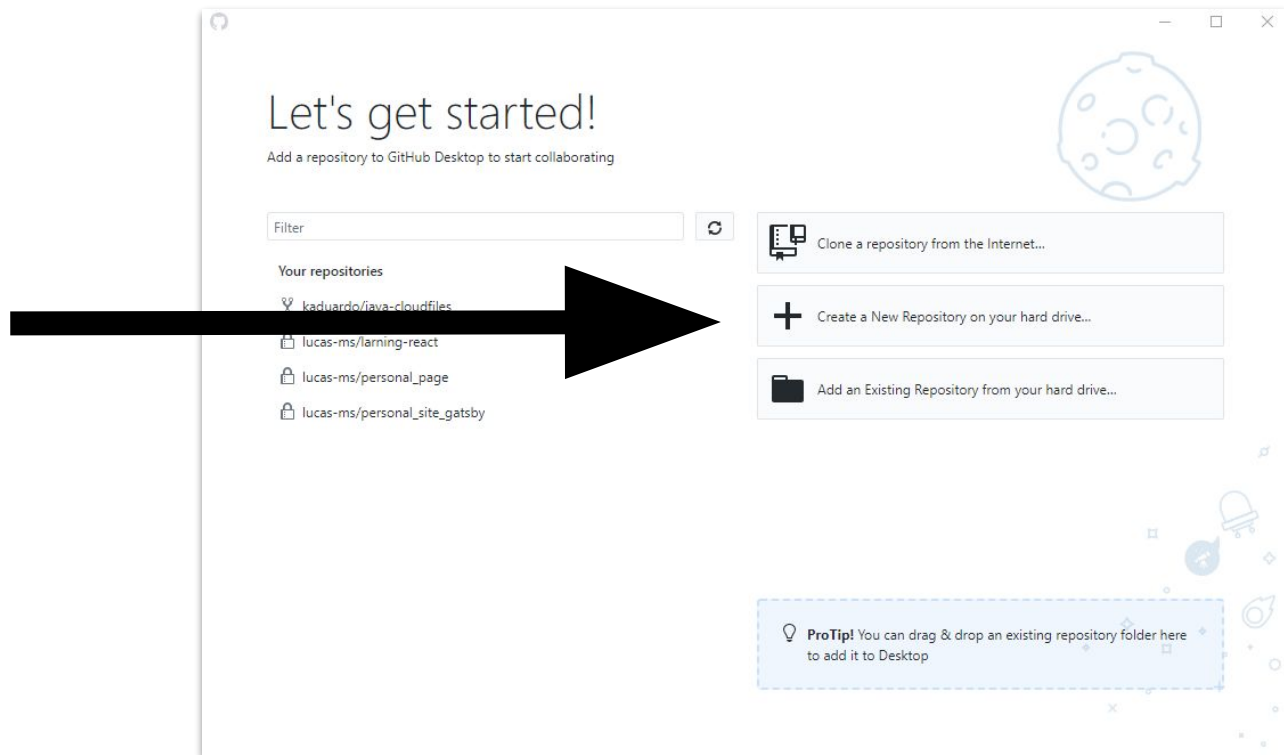
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Basic Use

- New repository
- Commit
- Push/Publish
- Fetch, merge / pull
- Clone repository

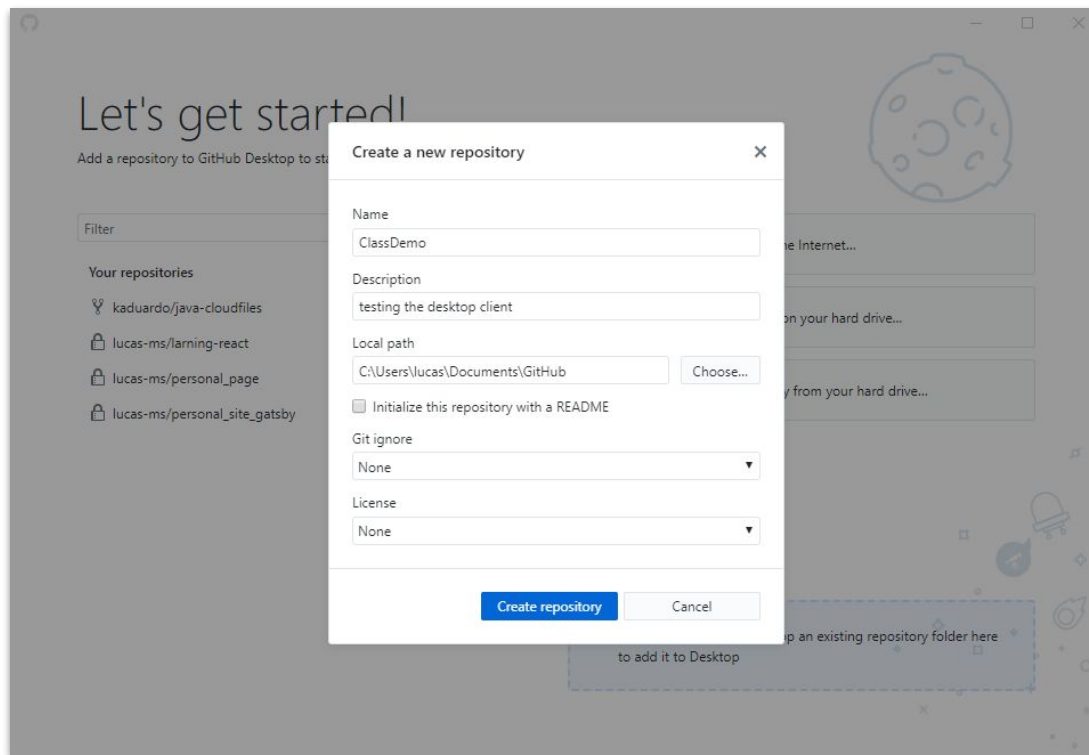
Using Desktop Client

New Repository



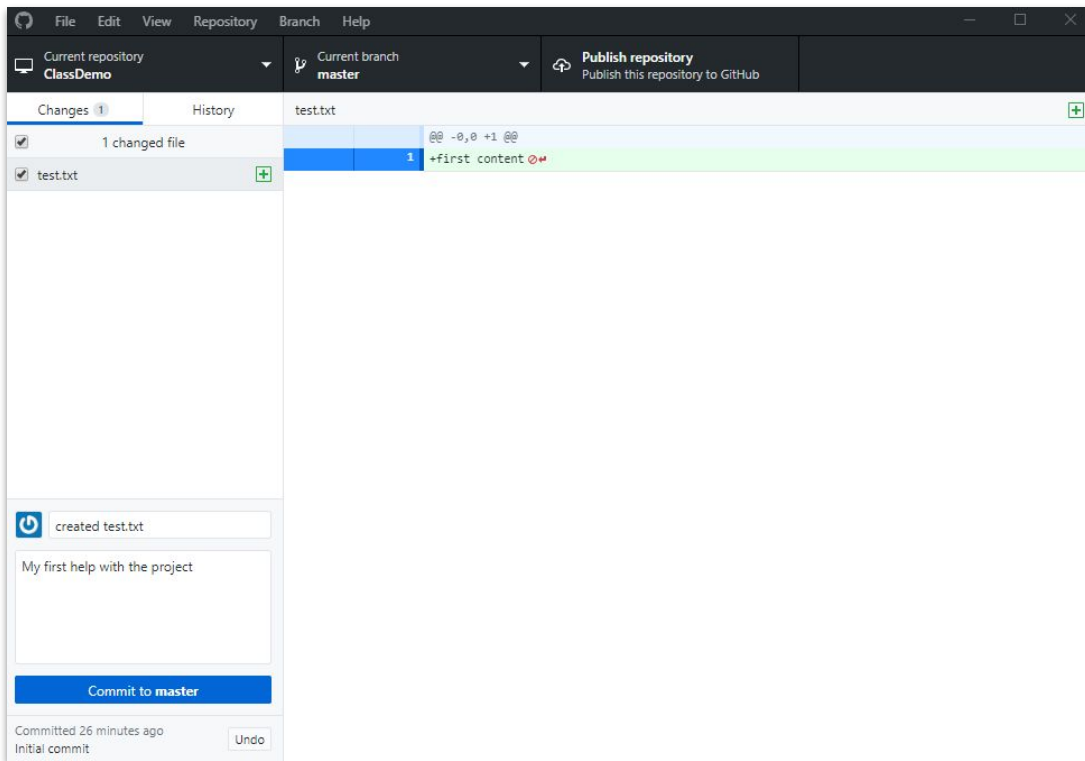
Using Desktop Client

New Repository



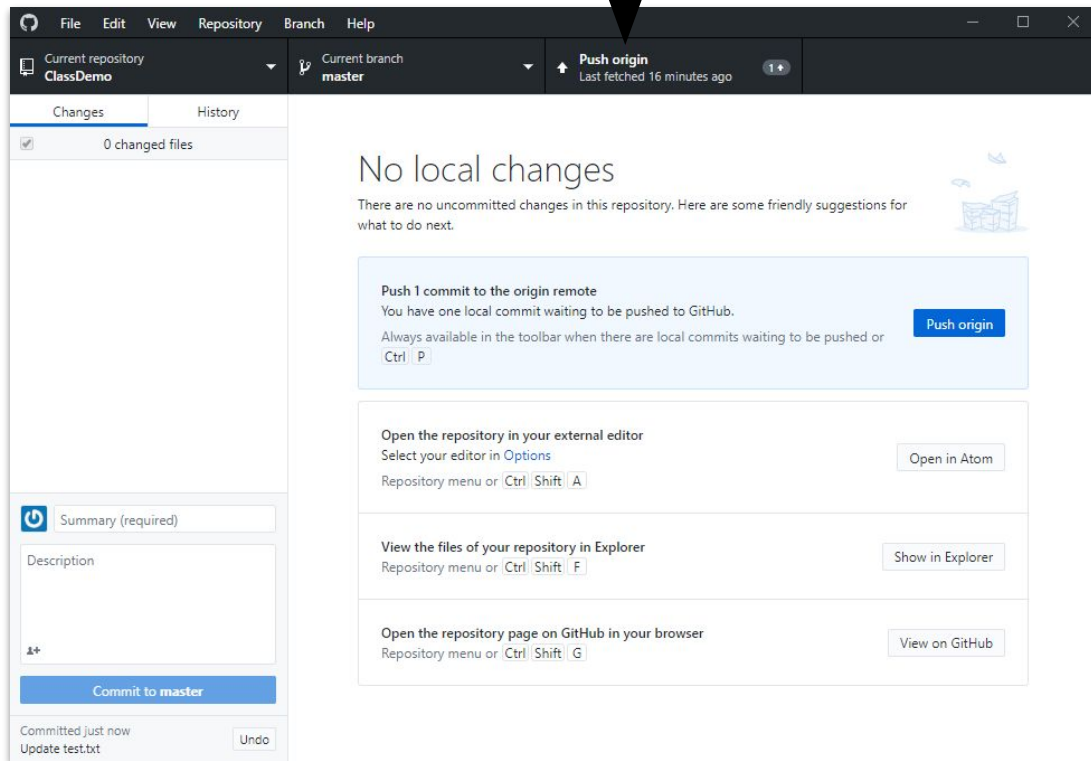
Using Desktop Client

- First commit
 - Still only local!
- Make as many commits as necessary



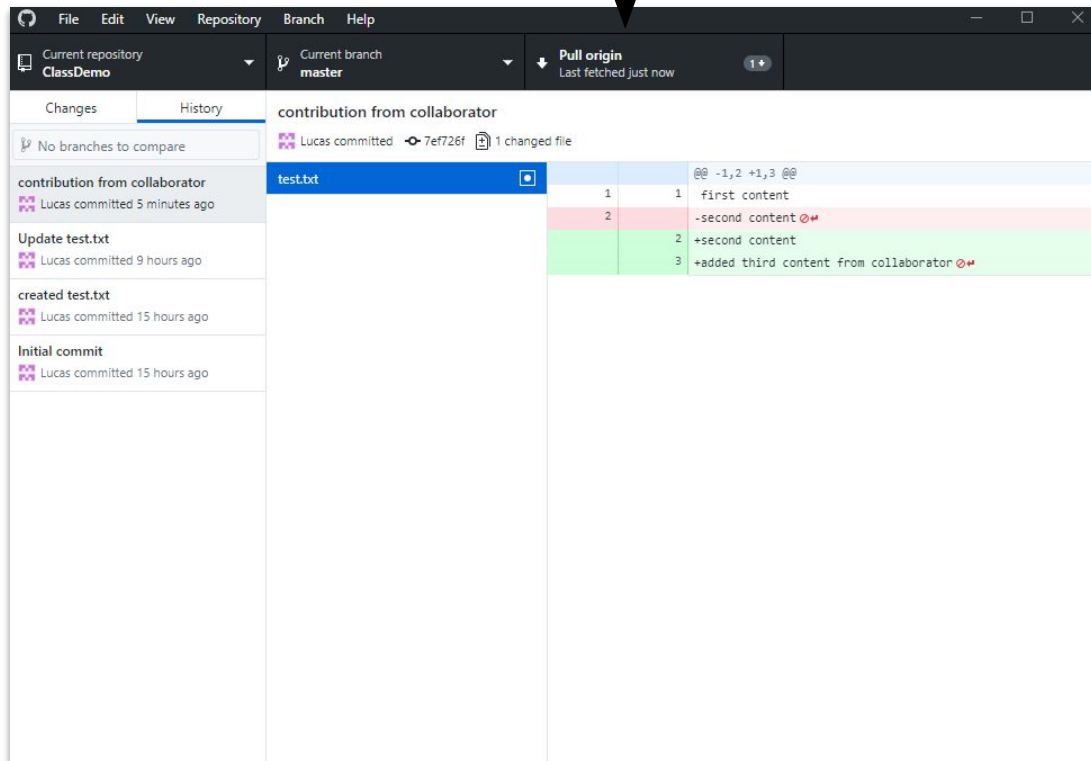
Using Desktop Client

- Push
 - Now sends all local commits to server



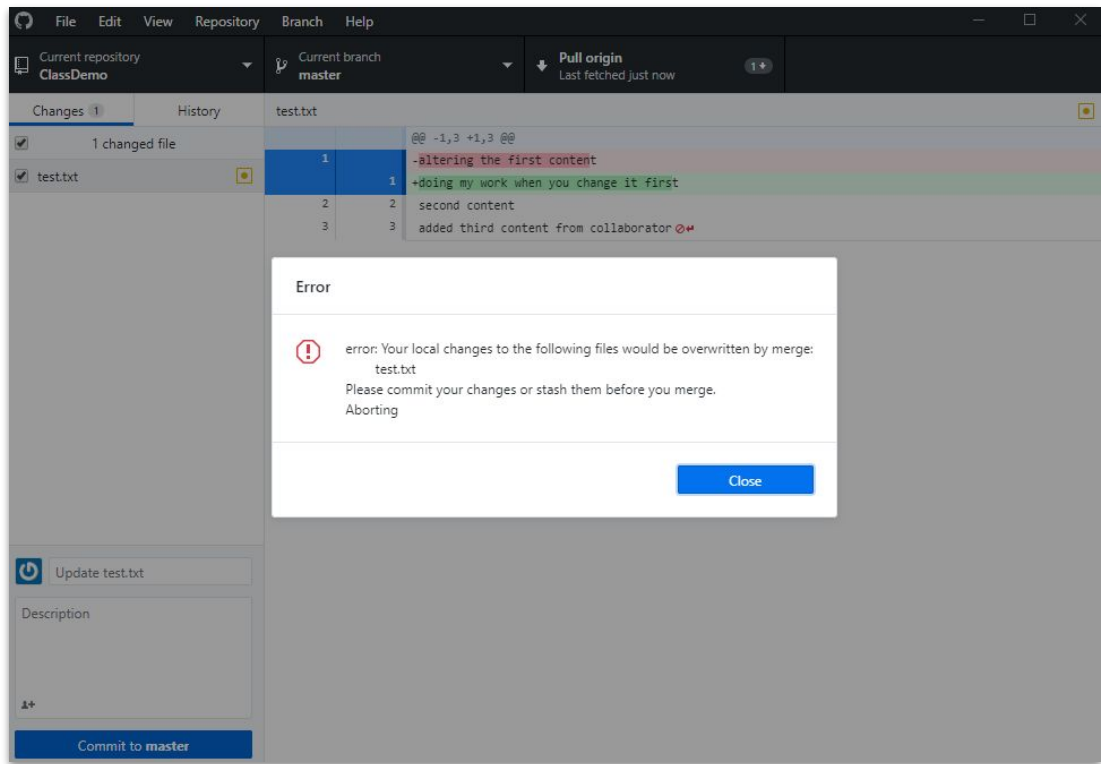
Using Desktop Client

- Fetch
 - Downloads data from server
- Pull
 - Downloads + Merges



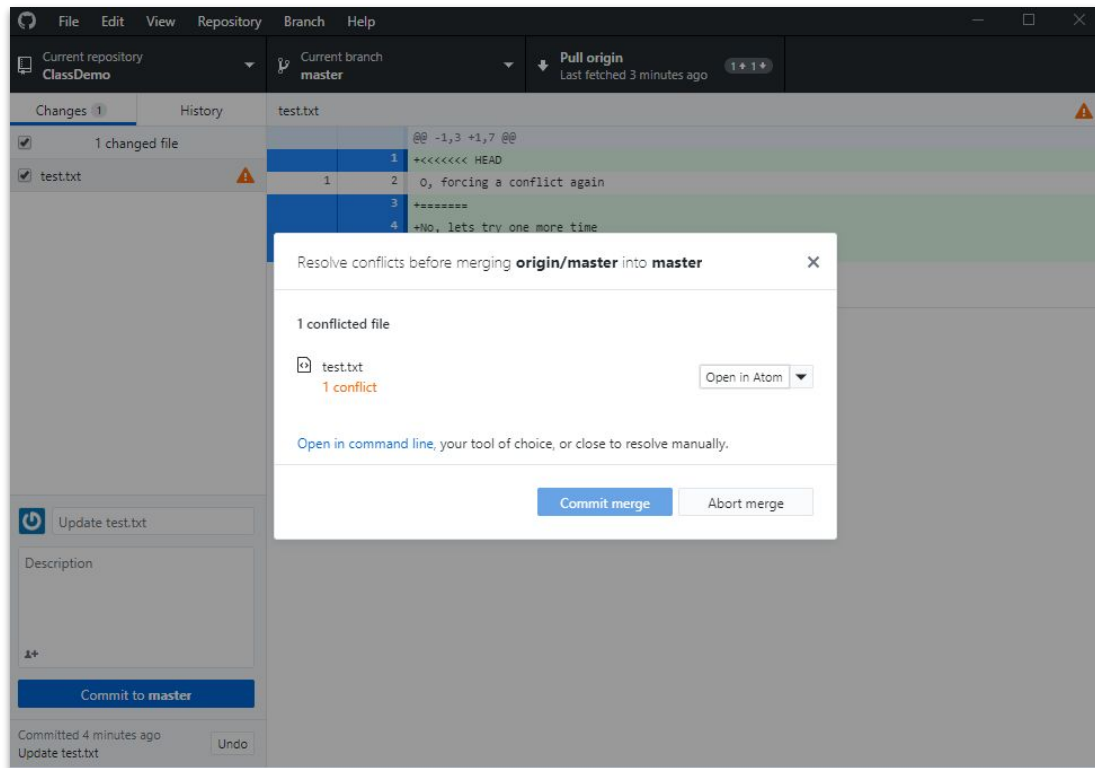
Using Desktop Client

- Conflict when pulling (merging)



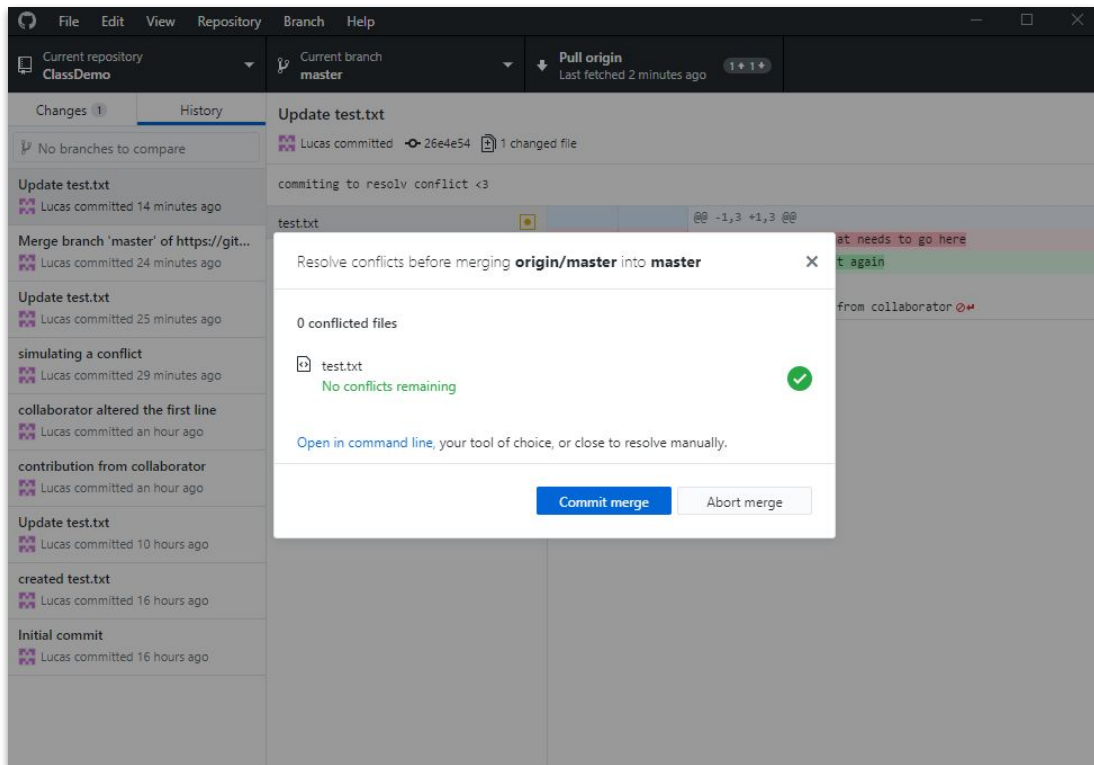
Using Desktop Client

- Conflict when pulling (merging)
 - Commit your changes to local repository



Using Desktop Client

- Conflict when pulling (merging)
 - Commit your changes to local repository
 - Resolve conflict
 - Commit merge
 - Push



Lets try it out now!

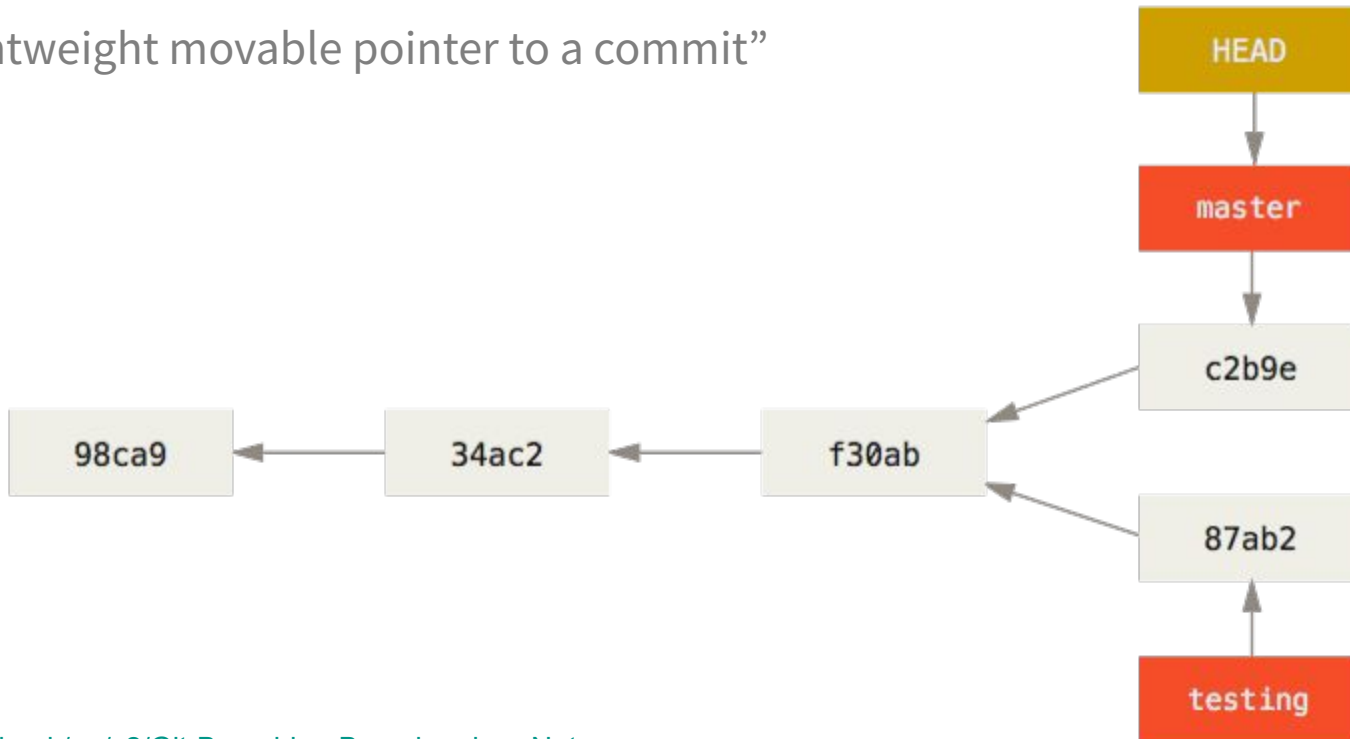


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Branches

- “A lightweight movable pointer to a commit”



Source:

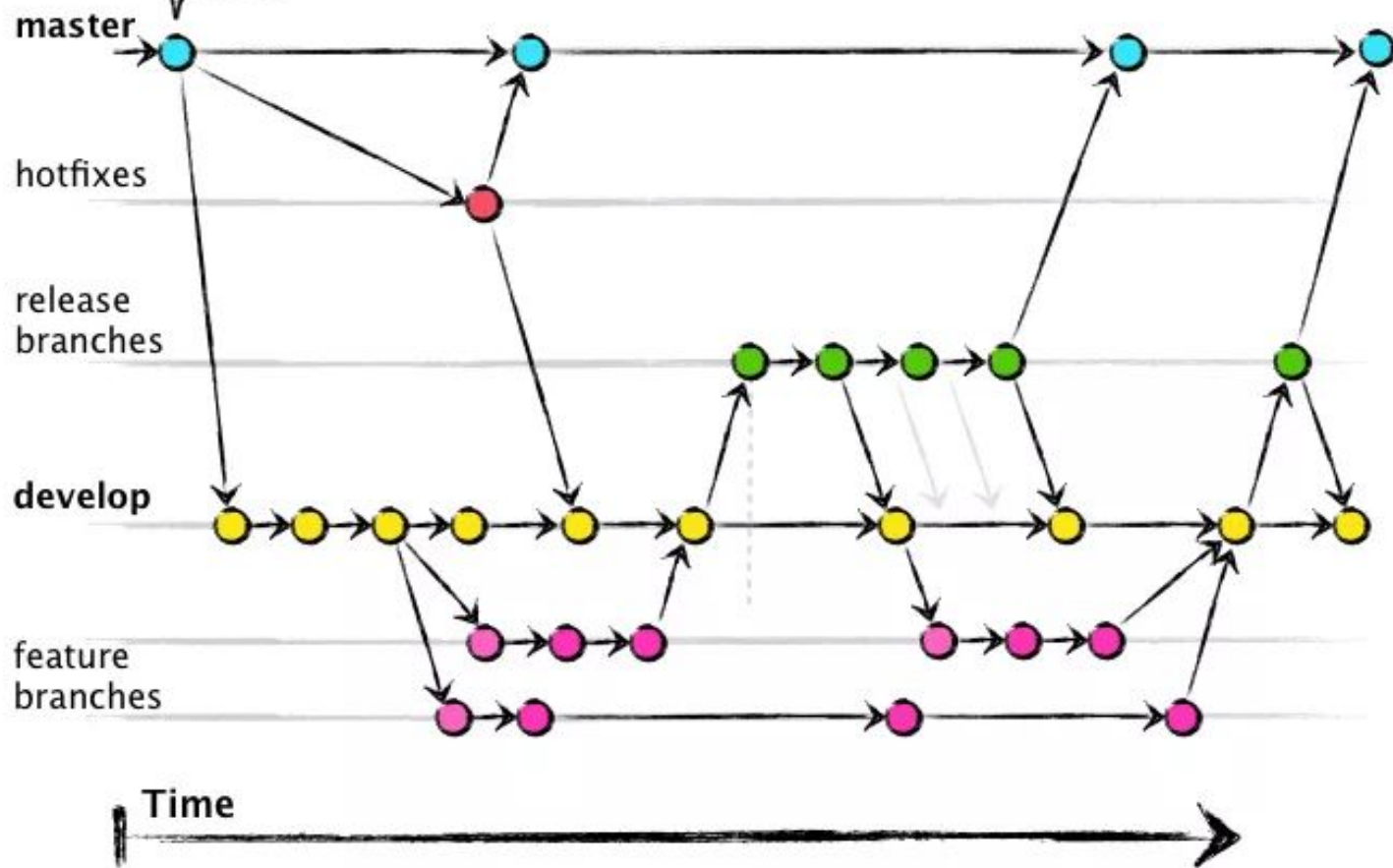
<https://git-scm.com/book/en/v2/Git-Branching-Branches-in-a-Nutshell>

GitFlow

- A workflow methodology
 - Organizes bug fixes, releases, features, etc
 - Directs collaboration in large projects

Tag
0.1

Author: Vincent Driessen
Original blog post: <http://nvie.com/archives/323>
License: Creative Commons



Further Resources

- Atlassian git tutorial
 - <https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials>
- Git documentation
 - <https://git-scm.com/docs>
- GitFlow
 - [GitFlow https://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/](https://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/)
- GitHub Flow
 - <https://guides.github.com/introduction/flow/>
- My TA Office hours: See course website
- Credits to previous TAs Lucas and Jong for the slides